The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

THE LADY OF THE KEY.

"This is the place, doctor; and, for God's sake, make haste, or we shall be too late."

With these words, the rough laboring man who summoned me, threw open the door of a rickety tenement house, in a back lane, and together we began to mount the crazy stairs.

It was a horrible spot—filthy, dark and wretched—the abode of poverty and woe; and, as we went up to the topmost story of the reeking building, I fairly shuddered to think that there existed human beings who huddled together there and called that den a home!

The thousand and one clocks of the city were tolling out the hour of midnight as we entered the sick room, and stood in the presence of a woman who I knew at a glance was dying of starvation.

My profession had, in a measure, hardened me to such scenes, for I had been but two years a physician, and the practice of a young medical fledgling is, it is a known fact, generally among the lower classes, where want and the evils which always follow in their track abound.

The chamber, if the small cramped apartment was worthy of so dignified a name, was without a carpet, and contained, by way of furniture, only two half broken chairs, the dingy bed upon which the patient lay, and a small, unblacked, cheap cooking stove.

The walls were dirty and smoky, and the sombre glare of a greasy old oil lamp, with a chimney nearly obscured by the accumulated soot of many weeks, cast but a feeble light around.

I looked at the woman stretched out and nearly cold before me, and as her closed eyes quivered with a faint but ineffectual attempt to open when her dull ears caught the sound of our coming, I shook my head.

The face of my conductor fell.

"Is she past hope?" the man asked anxiously in a whisper.

I nodded affirmatively.

"I bought some brandy as I came to you," said the kind-hearted fellow, still in a whisper; "wouldn't that do some good?"

I reached out my hand for it and tasted it; it was vile stuff—a nauseous compound of crude whisky and adulterated cognac oil; but it was the best sold in the neighborhood, it had strength—so I put the flask to the patient's lips, and forced a few drops down her throat.

She revived almost instantaneously and opened her eyes widely.

"Where is it? oh, where is it?" she gasped faintly, and her pale, bony fingers began a tremulous search about her neck.

I thought it was delirium, and wafted silently. At length she fastened on a gold chain that was about her neck, one end of which was hidden away in her bosom.

A shade of relief passed over her worn countenance at this, and drawing the portion that had been concealed into the light, she clasped convulsively in both hands a small iron key that was attached to it, and pressed it to her lips.

"Thank heaven!" she murmured, as she did this, and glanced sharply about the place. "Now when he comes again he will not harm me!"

Immediately she grew stronger, and shortly she said quite rationally, but feebly—

"You are a doctor?"

"Yes," said I.

"Why is that other person with you?"

The man himself answered this question—

"I am the owner of this house, and your friend."

"My friend!" repeated the woman in a low voice. "My friend sir! I had a husband, but he was no friend and he is dead—and I—I am dying too."

I tried to stop her from talking, but it was of no avail, and she continued—

"Doctor, you are making efforts to save me; I know you are. You know the strength of a woman's will? Yes. Well, I have made up my mind to die, and I will not be balked. You ask me my reasons. Well, you shall have them—after I'm gone. They are written out in this paper. Promise me you will not break the seal until I'm dead."

I promised; and she drew a small packet from under her pillow, and placed it in my hands. Then, entirely exhausted by the efforts she had made in speaking, the woman closed her eyes, and after a quick gasp, ceased to breathe.

My companion, provided with the necessary certificate, sought an undertaker, and I went home as speedily as possible, glad in my heart of hearts that the woman was at rest.

Once seated in my office, I broke the seal of the packet, and read the following strange story—

"I have been a faithless wife; but, oh, how bitterly have I been punished!

I was a native of a far country—a Russian. Here I was but a poverty-stricken and unhappy exile.

Years ago I was the young and happy wife of the Duke of all the Russians! He was powerful and rich, and the slave of my beauty. I loved him in return, with all the ardor of a passionate soul.

He had taken me to his heart a peasant girl, and had raised me from harsh, daily toil, to a proud coronet.

My husband wass forty years my senior, yet oh how kind he was to me—how fatherly!

We dwelt in the country, to the south, and the Duke had a winter palace at St. Petersburg.

At court, I was the cynosure of all eyes, the envied, perhaps, because my history was known.

From the rude cabin, I had risen to a palace.

But St. Petersburg—the gorgeous capital—there it was—amid splendors almost like enchantments—that blight fell upon me.

There, amid the crowd of wealth and gallantry that came to lay its homage at my feet, I first saw the cause of all my woe.

There first burst upon my dazzled vision Count Ivan, glorious in all the charms of opening manhood.

The peach-blossom of youth was upon his cheek, and the romance of love was in his voice!

I owned his influence in my heart, but shrank from it as an adder.

Yet, whenever he was near, I was conscious that new beauties flushed into my face, and that strange, unwonted sensations penetrated my bosom.

I scarcely ever dared openly to look at him, but my furtive glances revealed to me a terrible fact.

The Count Ivan looked upon me with languishing eyes.

Adonis himself never seemed more lovely to impassioned Venus than he did at times to me.

But I loved my husband tenderly, devotedly, and the thought of treason to him was madness.

And I did not meditate treason.

His passion for me still continued as ever, and was daily manifested.

Jealousy was as remote from his great soul as from God himself, and hence, when gay noblemen, and with them the Count Ivan, were admiringly about me, the Duke was not only pleased, but actually treated the homage extended to me, as in part tendered to himself.

I tried to shun the Count Ivan.

My soul whispered danger to me.

But the duke was partial to the youth; he told him, while I shuddered, that his doors were ever open to him.

I could not warn my husband; I could not tell him of my fears. And I wept alone.

Meanwhile the Count Ivan was almost always near me, and each day grew more ardent and more open in his passion.

I could not fail to understand him now.

At last the crisis came, and Fate! horrible and grim fate wrote in it's awful book the fulfilment of my destiny!

One evening I was left alone with my lover. We were at St. Petersburg, and the duke was absent somewhere, busied with the affairs of his vast estate.

It was a gay winter season, and the frozen snow that night was alive with the tinkling bells.

I was alone with Count Ivan in the great reception chamber of the palace.

He was sitting beside me on a divan, the red velvet covering of which was but pale compared to the crimson flush that was on my cheeks. We spoke in low whispers. We talked of love. God! The delirium of delight I experienced.

He drifted back to the regions of classic fable. He spoke of the amours of the deivinties of Mount Olympus.

Ah, so glowing, so passionately he spoke! I listened, I hung upon his breath, enraptured—enthralled! The dark angels that were battling for my soul held victory balanced in their hands.

I was afraid; I trembled; I almost wept.

The Count Ivan looked into my eyes and seemed to read my very soul! I shook like a leaf. I buried my face in my hands.

Suddenly the Count Ivan clasped me in his arms, and imprinting a burning kiss upon my lips, drew my head upon his shoulder.

"Mine now, forever!"

But suddenly, oh, horror! I heard the well known voice of the duke upon the stairs outside. The Count Ivan sprang to his feet, and in a second I thrust him into a large wardrobe, and was just turning the key when my husband entered and stood before me. He was pale as the face of a corpse. Great distorted purple veins stood out on his forehead, and his lips were twitching with a terrible convulsive motion. He knew all!

We had been betrayed!

He spoke no word whatever, but went silently to the wardrobe and turned the key I had left sticking in the lock in my fright, twice, and then withdrew it and put it in his pocket. Then, for the first time he spoke:

"Follow me!" he said, and, more dead than alive I obeyed. We went down the stairs and out into the bitter, biting air.

A traveling britzka stood waiting near the place.

I was hurried into it, and after a few words to the coachman, the duke turned to me and gave me the key.

"Keep this," he said; "I must go back; I have forgotton something!"

He disappeared in the darkness, and was absent perhaps ten minutes, when he returned and got into the carriage by my side.

We moved slowly away, and as we went, my husband pointing from the coach window said—

"Look there!"

I looked, and O God! the palace we had just left was a sheet of flame! And the Count Ivan was perishing there, locked in the wardrobe of which I had the key!

With a wild, heart-broken cry, I fell back in a swoon, and I lay, I know not how long. When I revived, I was alone in the britzka. I felt the weight about my neck. I touched it. It was a massive gold chain! Attached to it was the key to that fatal wardrobe! The chain was rivited to its place, and I could not remove it.

A second time I swooned.

When I again recovered, I was in a compartment of a railway carriage. The coachman was with me.

I inquired our destination, he answered "Paris."

In due course of time we arrived, and I was taken to a set of furnished apartments, where I was left. I determined at once on suicide, and was about to carry my project into execution, when with the aid of a small packet which I had in my possession, sold by my husband, who at that moment entered the chamber.

He bound me by the most terrible oath never to make the slightest effort to leave Paris under pain that he declared the consequences would instantly produce, and being distracted with my family

I was thus forced irrevocably to live on and to submit to the vigils which took place regularly each month.

His love for me was changed into terms and bitter hate, and his highest pleasure each visit was to recount minutely to me all the circumstances of my treachery to him, all the events of that awful night in St. Petersburg. He made me swear to wear the chain and key to my dying hour!

This lasted for twenty long years, during the course of which he never once failed to appear promptly at the appointed time.

At last the welcome tidings of his death reached me, and I came to London to carry out my cherished design of putting an end to my woes.

I have taken this step with a view of effecting my design by starvation.

The total omission of names and clues is intentional. I do not wish to bring further disgrace upon my husband's family or my own."

Daylight was peeping in through my study window when I finished reading this strange narrative.

Was it the wild outpouring of a lunatic's brain, or was it a sober truth? At all events, I myself had seen the chain and key.

However, as I myself could not judge of its falsity or verity, I have determined to publish the narrative in full as it came into my possession, with my own experience as connected with it, and I hope that its readers, if with them when they have perused it, it may lack confirmation, will as least find a touch of melancholly interest in THE LADY OF THE KEY.

A Wonderful Escape.

One of the most amazing instances of escape from sudden and apparently inevitable death occurred a few nights ago on the Hudson River railroad. A man named James Carter, of Hughsonville, was walking up the road on the down track by night, about a mile south of the New Hamburg station. On his back he carried a trunk. Suddenly a train hove in sight, thundering down the track on which Carter was walking. It was an extra freight train, and moving very fast. To see the red glare and to hear the crashing advance of the engine was the work of one moment; in the next Carter had leaped for safety upon the other track. But it was stumbling from Scylla upon Charybdis. The startled man could not hear for the roar of the freight train, a new enemy that was close upon him. As he jumped upon the up track the Pacific express came hurdling along upon it at his back, running forty miles an hour. The engineer saw Carter, shut off steam, and whistled 'down breaks.' But it was too late. The speed of the locomotive was hardly slackened, when it struck the poor fellow, and he and his trunk were flung twenty feet into the air.

Probably it was a thousand to one at the moment of collision that Carter would never draw another breath. Yet he is alive and well to-day. The case proved to be one of those astonishing exceptions of ordinary experience that we instinctively call miraculous. When the ship Dunbar was wrecked some years ago off Sydney Heads she foundered near a sheer precipice, almost absolutely smooth on its surface, and rising eight hundred feet from the sea. On that smooth wall, far above the reach of any common wave, is a single tiny crevice, or shelf, a few feet in length. It was a thousand to one when the Dunbar went down, that no one on board would be saved. But the very fury of the tempest that destroyed his ship was one poor mariner's salvation. He was tossed up into this crevice by a monstrous wave as neatly as a billiard-ball is shot into a pocket, there he lay insensible, but he was found in time to save him, and was hoisted to the top of the precipice above. The chance of his going into the crevice when the Dunbar broke up was rather less than that of throwing a pea into a nail-hole in wall twenty feet off. The chance of Carter being saved when his body was struck by the engine seems even less. But when he fell it was on the fore part of the engine. His clothes caught in what is called the 'draw-bar,' his person not striking any part of the engine at all. Thus, when discovered, he was lying across the iron bars of the 'cow-catcher,' with his head down and his feet up—the head being within two or three inches of the rail. The train dashed furiously on, Carter continuing to hang in his perilous position until it reached New Hamburg. Carter had been seen by the firemen in the meantime, and one of them had crawled down the engine and seized his clothes, clasping with the other arm the flag-staff. At New Hamburg the train stopped and Carter was taken off. He was insensible, but soon revived with simple remedies, and was found to be absolutely unhurt. There was not even a scratch or abrasion of the skin, and Carter lived to tell an experience doubtless unknown, with one possible exception, to any other living individual.

We believe, it is true, that a lady is alive who has gone through something of this kind. This was at Cold Spring station, some years ago. She was crossing the track in a wagon, and was in like manner struck by a locomotive. The horse was instantly killed and the wagon was smashed to atoms. But the lady, strange to say, after being thrown into the air, was caught by the flag-staff through her hoop-skirt—something as one plays the game of 'graces'—and carried on unhurt. She was rescued as soon as the train could be stopped, and sustained no injury. This case strongly resembles Carter's, and we fancy there is no other recorded parallel; and even the experience of this fortunate lady is less surprising, not to say incredible, than the latter one we have just been enabled to chronicle.—*New York Times.*

[illegible] of the Supreme [illegible] North Carolina.

Pronounced Constitutional.

[illegible] opinion was rendered by [illegible] the Supreme Court of [illegible], July 22d, which we [illegible] on the constitutionality [illegible] county bonds for railroad [illegible] put a quietus upon the [illegible] of many creditors similar [illegible] the decision of the Court [illegible] contain a sufficient statement [illegible] Judge G. Hill vs. the [illegible] County.

[illegible] is whether the Legislature [illegible] to authorize the people [illegible] to take stock in a railroad [illegible] the question by a popular [illegible] to tax themselves to pay for [illegible] of 1868 authorized [illegible] where to take stock in the [illegible] Navigation Company, for [illegible], and issue bonds and [illegible] the property-holders of the town [illegible] them. One of the tax payers [illegible] to enjoin the collection [illegible] the ground that the act of the [illegible] was unconstitutional. The [illegible] argued and well considered and the discussion was in favor of the constitutionality of the act. Taylor vs. the *Commissioners of Newbern*, 2nd, Jones, Equity, p. 141.

And again 2nd 1855, the Legislature chartered the Western N. C. R. R. Co., and authorized any county through which the road might pass to take stock if a majority of the Justices of the Peace and a majority of the voters should so determine, and to issue bonds and to levy a tax, &c. The county of Burke took stock, and one of the tax-payers filed a bill to enjoin upon the ground that the Act was unconstitutional; but this Court decided in favor of the Constitutionality of the Act.

The defendants' counsel cited also decisions in almost all the sister States to the same effect, so that we repeat what was said in Caldwell vs. Justices of Burke, that the question is settled. We suppose that the plaintiff's counsel felt at liberty to treat it as an open question, because in Caldwell vs. Justices of Burke, there was a dissenting opinion by the present Chief Justice, but the Court was unanimous upon this point. The dissenting opinion was only as to the power of a second vote of the people after they had rejected the proposition by a former vote.

There are diverse other points in the complaint which seemed to be unfounded, and besides they are unimportant. The main thing, the people's will, seems to have been fairly obtained; the stock was taken; bonds were issued; rights were vested; taxes have been levied and a portion of the instalments have been paid, and taxes are now laid to pay other instalments. The Board of Commissioners who may be supposed to represent the popular will are anxious to meet the obligations incurred, and the Court will not allow technical and frivolous objections, calculated to impair public faith, to avail a few who are indulged with the privilege of suing for a class. Only their substantial rights will be considered.

We agree with his Honor, that the injunction ought to have been dissolved. There is no error. This will be certified.

Old, but Good.

A countryman was in New York on an August Sunday, and crossed the Brooklyn ferry in the morning, for the purpose of hearing Beecher. But lo! the Plymouth pulpit was occupied by a stranger, who delivered a tedious, common-place sermon from the text: "And behold Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." Mr. Beecher was away taking his vacation.

In the afternoon the man sought to console himself for his morning's disappointment by listening to E. H. Chapin. He was shown to a front seat by the sexton of E. H. Chapin's church, and in due time was horrified to see the minister of the morning appear in the pulpit. The poor victim heard, for the second time, the sermon from the text: "And behold Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever," and went out of the sacred place very much discouraged. Mr. Chapin was taking his summer vacation.

In the evening the man, thinking to redeem, in a measure, the defeat of the day, accepted a choice sitting in the Reformed Dutch Church, for the sake of hearing the genial, eloquent and scholarly Bethune. But his heart quite broke when the evil spirit that had possessed him all day got up and gave out a hymn. And when the text was announced, "And behold Simon's wife's mother lay sick of the fever," the party who knew all about the subject, rushed wildly from the overdose, and ran to his hotel. Dr. Bethune was taking his summer vacation.

The next morning he took the first train for home, and stepping into the car there was his ministerial friend of the day before, with his sermon under his arm.—The New York bells were ringing a fire alarm, and says the minister to his lay brother, "Friend, do you know what those bells are tolling for?" Says the countryman, looking hard at the sermon, "I don't know, but I shouldent wonder if Simon's wife's mother was dead. I heard three times that she was down with a fever."

THE SOUTHERN VEGETABLE TRADE.—Our readers can form some idea of the extent of the Southern vegetable trade by noting the fact that the steamer Blackstone, which arrived at this port yesterday from Baltimore via Norfolk, brought as a portion of her cargo, 16,418 melons, and 1,643 boxes, and 1,496 barrels of vegetables including a large quantity of new potatoes. When it is known that the earliest "garden sass" received here from the South is afforded at comparatively reasonable prices, it is obvious that in the Southern markets the same kinds of vegetables must be very cheap. For instance, during the strawberry season, while Boston people were compelled to pay thirty or forty cents for a small quart of that luscious fruit, it was difficult to obtain over ten cents per quart for a similar article in Washington, thus showing that the "middle men" stood between the producers and the consumers.—*Boston Globe 27th.*

Painting Houses.

An intelligent farmer, who is building a new house, wishes to know the best color for painting it. It is a two-story house, of moderate pretensions, with but few trees of much size. In answer to his inquiry, we would recommend any neutral-tint, which may suit him best; if a cool drab color, it should not pass too much towards coldness, which is only adapted to stately mansions; and if a warm brown, too much clear yellow or red should be carefully avoided. Nothing can be worse than the impression of a surface colored with paint merely for the sake of the color. On the contrary, the shade should resemble that of the materials of which houses are built. The natural color of wood or of light stone should not be greatly disguised. Some writer has said that the dust which lies in the roadway may be selected as an approximate guide to the shade given to the neighboring houses. A diversity of opinion prevails as to the color of window blinds, but we have always preferred some modification of green.—When Downing and others attacked the fashion of painting white, they committed the error of excluding green for the windows.

There is no incongruity in light brown and warm green; some of the most agreeable combinations in nature are made of these two colors—as we see in landscape painting, in the soft blending of the two in late summer forests—and the rich brown bark and cones, and the deep green branches of evergreens. A large, rather dark house, should have dark green blinds: a smaller house of lighter color may have a more lively green. Small houses, under the shadows of large trees, may be clear white. Scott, in his recently published treaties on Landscape Gardening, justly remarks: "The most beautiful, and necessarily the most pleasing of all colors for window blinds, which harmonize with nearly every neutral tint and with all natural objects—ever-beautiful green—the tenderest and most welcome of all colors to the delicate eye, was thrust aside even by the cultivated taste of Downing; and in its place dull brown blinds were the fashion and in taste. Common sense and common eyesight, have been too strong for such a fashion to endure long, and green again greets our grateful eye on the cottage, villa and mansion windows."—*Country Gentleman.*

A Windfall.

A few years ago, and since the close of the war, a family by the name of Sybil, consisting of two brothers and a sister, a Mrs. Seaton, removed from Florida to Maryland. Mrs. Seaton, wife of George W. Seaton, bought a farm and settled in the lower part of this county. The two brothers located in Dorcester. Mr. Seaton, when too late, found that the land he had purchased was covered up with mortgages, and it it was sold from him. He was left in destitute circumstances and reduced so low that it was with difficulty he could procure the commonest necessities of life. The brothers residing in Dorchester shared a similar fate. But two weeks ago one of them applied to a colored family for a few potatoes, saying he "would endeavor to make out with them until he could do better." Their condition became known to their neighbors, who kindly contributed of their means to relieve their wants. But how great the change! It is now reported, upon seeming good authority, that the Government at Washington has recently paid to the two brothers and Mrs. Seaton, as the legal heirs of their ancestors, the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, derived from the Government of Spain as indemnity for the spoilations during the war of 1812, and that the entire claim amounts to about one million of dollars. How strange are the freaks of fortune!—*American Union.*

The Growth of London.

Those who imagine that the capitals of the Old World are so depleted by emigration as to show no great increase in population, may find reason to change their opinion by inspecting the result of the last census of London. According to the official returns, the population of the British metropolis is now 3,254,260. In 1801, it was only 958,963. The present area of the city embraces 122 square miles, or 78,080 square acres, and the figures given above indicate an average of 42 persons to the acre. In the central districts however, there are 150, in the eastern 107, in the northern 56, in the western 62, while the southern has dwindled down to 21.—As the districts last named include more than half the territory limit, it will be seen that London has more room for an immense growth without enlarging her present bounds; and if the past be a proper standard by which to judge the future, she will touch 6,000,000 before the middle of the next century. As the increase stated is not counterbalanced by a loss in the rural regions, England's physical vitality certainly gives no evidence of decay.

Nickels.

The fact may not be generally known that the considerable quantity of nickel, from which our smaller coins are made, comes from a single mine, which is the only one in the country that is now being worked. This mine is situated in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. It has has been worked for seventeen years and developed to a depths of 200 feet. The length of the hole is between two and three thousand feet, and it produces from 400 to 600 tons per month, employing in the working of the mine a force of 175 men. In the arts nickel is growing rapidly in favor as a substitute for silver in plating steel, iron and other metals.

Of the five thousand French guns, taken in the war, twenty-two huge specimens have been set apart for a monstrous bell to be cast for the cathedral at Cologne.—The bell is to weigh fifty thousand pounds, and will be seventeen feet high, with a diameter of thirteen feet at its base. With the exception of the Ivan Veliki at Moscow—which is a gong rather than a bell, having no clapper, and being struck with a hammer—It will be the largest on the continent, and will even exceed Big Ben.

A Desperate Encounter Between a Stag and Alligators—Two Noble Animals go Down in the Battle.

We have just heard of an incident that occurred in the campaign of a party of sportsmen who were recently out on a hunt for deer. They scared up three deer in the vicinity of one of the bayous of the Ogeechee, and succeeded in killing two, the third made for the bayou as the only means of escape. He had gone in the water but a short distance before he was set upon by two large alligators. The water was not over three and a half feet deep at the place, and the attack was in full view of the sportsmen. The two hounds had followed the deer, and were consequently drawn into the combat, which, we are informed, was most terrific and bloody.

The stag made a gallant defence with his antlers and fore-hoofs, but the fight was unequal, and the water was soon crimson with the blood of the noble animal as he sank down in his death throes. The dogs battled bravely in the contest with the alligators, but they too had to yield to the terrific onslaught of their enemy.

The party tried to get in some shots on the alligators, but they could not, and after finishing their work the monsters glided off. The affair was extremely exciting, and to graphically and fully describe it would require more space and time than we at present have at command.—*Savanah News.*

Sand Spouts in Nevada.

The Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise* of the 3d instant says,

"For several hours yesterday afternoon there were visible from this city, on Twenty-two mile Desert, five or six tall columns of sand, sucked up by as many whirlwinds. At sea these would have been water spouts, but upon the desert they were only what we might call sand spouts. The columns appeared to be ten feet in diameter and one thousand feet in height. Although they waltzed about over the plain for two or three hours, they never came together or never lost their cylindrical form, and when they did go down they went down at once—all falling together. These sand spouts are well known to all old prospectors, and seem to indicate a change of weather. We have frequently seen in the Forty-mile Desert, east of the lower sink of the Carson, not less than ten or fifteen of these tall sand columns moving about over the plains at the same time. It is seldom that they come together, but when they do they dart forward like two flashes of lightning, and an explosion like a heavy blast ends all, and the two colnmns of sand at once fall to the ground. Those who have not been upon our great deserts and have never witnessed these grand sand spouts or the wonderful mirages, have but little idea of the romantic grandeur of these apparently uninteresting wastes of sand."

A Terrific Water Spout.

The recent water spout near Verdi, on the Pacific Railroad, is described by a letter written on board of a detained train, as follows:

A black cloud described by the men as being the blackest of the black, passed over the valley and came in contact with the mountain peaks on the opposite side. The moment the cloud struck the mountains it seemed to split in two and sent torrents of water rushing down the mountains with such terrific force that it tore the largest rocks from their resting place, and hurled them together with the largest forest trees and immense quantities of mud down on the railroad track below, in one confused mass. The track sustained slight damages in many places by being washed out, but the greatest damage was done by the large rocks, timber and immense quantities of mud which were heaped up for a distance of three miles, making it almost impassable for a footman, much less a train.

LYNCH LAW.—Some four hundred citizens of Brainard, Minn., concluded to take upon themselves the task of avenging the death of Miss McArthur, who was recently violated and murdered by two Indians near that place. Proceeding to the jail where the murderers were confined, they broke in the doors, took the Indians out, and hung them on a tree in the principal business street in the town. Nearly the entire population witnessed the tragedy.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The women of Carthage, Indiana, have abolished all liquor saloons in that town. Some sixty indignant matrons visited the various dramshops and besought their owners to abandon their vile business, and, failing in their mission, they formed in solid phalanx, marched to the misery mills, one after the other, smashing the furniture and leaving havoc behind them in every case.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—A man by the name of T. S. Johnson, a harness maker by trade, said to be from Surry or Stokes, left this place by rail last Wednesday, leaving his wife in a dying condition—she only living a few hours after he left. She was kindly cared for and decently buried by the neighbors. The degraded wretch who would thus leave a fond wife, deserves a felon's cell.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

HOW TO GET RID OF FLIES.—Boil together equal parts, by weight, of glue and molasses, spread it over common brown paper while hot, with a brush. Place a sheet of the paper in every room in the house. It will capture every fly in the room within a day. The paper can be thrown in the fire and a new one used, when covered with the captured flies.

The twenty-five London banks, with their branches, realized a profit of £1,197,644 during the past year. Their expenses were only £418,815, and the net profit, therefore, £778,829. From this it would appear that the English banks expended about thirty-five per cent. of their earnings in carrying on the business, while the ratio in other countries are said to be much higher.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1872.

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

Electors for President and Vice-President.

For the State at Large,

T. J. JARVIS and Z. B. VANCE.

First District.—Octavius Coke, of Chowan.

Second District.—Swift Galloway, of Greene.

Third District.—T. C. Fuller of Cumberland.

Fourth District.—H. A. London, Jr., of Chatham.

Fifth District.—D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford.

Sixth District.—W. L. Steele, of Richmond.

Seventh District.—F. B. McDowell, of Iredell.

Eighth District.—Thomas D. Johnston, of Buncombe.

The State election being over, we enter the Presidential campaign with renewed vigor. In advocating the election of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, we will endeavor to keep our readers posted as to the real issues of the campaign. The principles which will govern our actions are laid down in the Cincinnati platform, endorsed by the Baltimore Convention, and by Mr. Greeley in his letter of acceptance.

To those of our friends who have stood by us, and encouraged us to persevere in the course we feel in duty bound to pursue, we return our sincere thanks; those who have only "wished us well," we would kindly invite to come forward now, and enlist under the broad banner of National Retrenchment and Reform. It is never too late to do good.

We place the portraits of our candidates at the head of our editorial columns today. The likenesses are good. Honesty and good will beams from the countenance of good old Horace, and a determination to do what is right flashes from the comely physiognomy of Mr. Brown. Let us all go to work with a determination to elect them in November next.

Summing Up.

Sufficient returns are in to settle the question as to the complexion of the next Legislature. It gives the Conservatives a decided majority, and ensures the election of a United States Senator that will reflect credit upon the State and the nation. The defeat of John Pool alone, is glory enough for one day.

The Governor's election is close, and the majority will be small, either way probably not reaching a thousand. It is, nevertheless, a triumph to be proud of. Notwithstanding the whole power of the Federal administration has been used against us, and every appliance used to gain their nefarious ends, the true people of North Carolina have triumphed and vindicated their honor.

We have certainly carried five out of the eight Congressmen, as follows:

1st	District,	C. L. Cobb, Republican.
2d	"	C. R. Thomas, Republican.
3d	"	A. M. Waddle, Democrat.
4th	"	Wm. A. Smith, Republican,
5th	"	J. M. Leach, Democrat.
6th	"	Thomas S. Ashe, Democrat.
7th	"	Wm. M. Robbins, Democrat.
8th	"	Robt. B. Vance, Democrat.

The campaign just ended was one of the most earnest and hard fought political battles since the memorable campaign of 1840. The radical office-holders seemed determined to carry all before them, but they met with unlooked for checks at every point, making the majority for State officers small. We are not despondent at the result and congratulate our fellow citizens upon the favorable position. No one knows better than those engaged more directly in the struggle, what difficulties were to contend with, and therefore no one appreciates the final result with a keener sense of gratification. A Conservative Legislature; five out of the eight Congressmen, and the prospect of an additional Conservative United States Senator.—*Hurrah!*

LATER.

The Governors' election still in doubt—will require the official vote to decide. The majority will be unusually small. In the eleven counties to hear from the Conservatives gained last year on the Shipp vote; but it is doubtful whether it will overcome the small majority of Caldwell.

LATEST.—As we go to press a passenger on the stage brings news from all the counties but four, giving Merrimon a majority of 1,500. The remaining counties cannot materially change the result.

☞ Some weeks previous to the election, we had reason to believe that the Conservatives would carry Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry and Stokes. Most of these counties have disappointed us, owing to extraordinary influences made to bear upon the election by our opponents.

There will be enough grapes in Texas this year to make more wine than was ever manufactured in France in one year.

The government employs upward of three thousand women in the different departments in Washington.

Vote of Forsyth County.

For Governor.—Todd R. Caldwell, 1,115; A. S. Merrimon, 1,033.

For Lieutenant Governor.—C. H. Brogden, 1,110; John Hughes, 1,025.

For Secretary of State.—W. H. Howarton, 1,106; J. A. Womack, 1,023.

For Auditor.—John Reily, 1,105; Colleti Leaventhorpe, 1,023.

For Treasurer.—D. A. Jenkins, 1,104; J. W. Graham, 1,025.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.—James Reed, 1,105; N. Mendenhall, 1,025.

For Superintendent of Public Works.—Silas Burns, 1,106; J. H. Separk, 1,024.

For Attorney General.—T. L. Hartgrove, 1,106; W. M. Shipp, 1,024.

For Congress.—D. M. Furches, 1,097; W. M. Robbins, 1,022.

For the Legislature.—Senate, J. P. Nissen, 1,060; J. M. Stafford, 1,055. Commons, W. H. Wheeler, 1,092; C. B. Watson, 1,035.

For Sheriff.—M. Masten, 1,100; J. G. Hill, 1,003; L. A. Goslin, 16.

For Treasurer.—R. F. Linville, 1,091; John Masten, 1,008.

For Surveyor.—J. W. Jones, 1,083; Hamilton Morris, 1,039.

For Register of Deeds.—C. S. Hauser, 1,168; Charles Teague, 963.

For Coroner.—A. Fogle, 2,124.

For Commissioners.—S. B. Stauber, 1,117; David Smith, 1,151; Henry Marshall, 1,087; Philip Kerner, 1,102; A. Nicholson, 1,180; 3. V. Fulp, 856; W. B. Doub, 921; P. E. Light, 897; Philip Mock, 1,020; Ranson Phipps, 1,059.

Vote of Stokes County.

Governor.—Merrimon, 908; Caldwell, 830.

Congress.—Leach, 925; Settle, 875.

Senate.—Stafford, 901; Nissen, 789.

House of Representatives.—Mitchell, 906; Tucker, 791.

Sheriff.—Gentry, 1,009 Estes, 748.

The Wilmington *Star* says there is a prospect of a lively time in Robeson county. The campaign against the outlaws has *opened in earnest at last*, and there are hopes that the county will be rid of the desperadoes at an early day. The outlaws are also on the war path, and will no doubt make every effort to revenge the death of Tom Lowrey. The great fear is that they may wreak their vengence on defenceless persons. As for the young men who have entered the field (or swamps) against them, they are abundantly able to take care of themselves. The party now number six gallant youths, who are determined to make a clean sweep of the outlaws. It is reported that a bead was drawn on Steve Lowrey yesterday, but fear of endangering the lives of other persons in the vicinity, had the effect to prolong his life to a "more convenient season." We look for more startling news from that quarter soon.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE VIENNA INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.—For all nations will commence May 1, 1873, and close October 31 of that year. Our Government has as yet made no appropriation to defray the expenses of the Commissioners. A strong desire is expressed by the Anstrian authorities that the industrial productions of the United States shall be fully represented. There seems to be no question that the exhibition will be largely beneficial.

The grain crop in most of the Western States is unusually large this season. This is especially the case in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the yield is unparalleled.

Disastrous floods have occurred in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and other English counties, causing loss of life and immense destruction of property. One ghastly incident is reported from Manchester, where a graveyard was submerged and many bodies were washed away. About fifty have been recovered.

Miss Fowler, a physician of Orange N. J., has been lately married. She is a sister of Fowler, the phrenologist, and has met with extraordinary success as a medical practitioner. Her income from her profession has for years past been from $15,000 to $20,000 a year. She treats patients of both sexes, has the names of over six-hundred families on her practice book, and has more business than all the half-dozen male doctors of the place put together. In carrying on her profession she drives between forty and fifty miles every day. She is a handsome woman of forty, clear-headed, stout hearted, strong-will, vivacious, and intellectual, and has maintained fine health during her many years of hard work.

Heavy rains have prevailed throughout the entire North-West for the greater part for the past twenty days. Some damage was done to the wheat and oats which were blown down and lodged on the ground. Corn in many localities is also prostrated, although the damage to crops is not likely to prove serious.

There are hot and cold springs at the Sulphur Springs of Virginia. It is said that rheumatic patients find the hot springs as beneficial as the baths at Wiesbaden, in Germany. At the Greenbrier White Sulphur consecutive services are held on Sunday by the Roman Catholics, the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians, in the same hall.

The New York *Star* comes to us with a mysterious word of caution to persons who have their clothing "done up" in laundries. The beautiful gloss, it tells us, in shirt bosoms, collars and cuffs, is, in many cases, produced by a strong preperation of arsenic, the more elaborate the finish the more deadly the poison to be absorbed into the system.

The following is a scale of the average duration of animal life, from the most celebrated writers on natural history: A hare will live 10, a cat 10, a goat 8, a sheep 10, a dog from 14 to 20, an ox 20, swine 24, a pigeon 8, a turtle dove 25, a partridge 25, a raven 100, an eagle 100 a goose 100.

We read of a son of Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina—one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—who is said to be still alive in Illinois, at the age of 103. He was a boy of seven years when the bell of liberty rang in Philadelphia.

Close-cut hair was the cause of the death of a coachmaker in Bellevue, N. Y. while bathing he was seized whith cramp and his comrades failed to rescue him because they could not obtain a hold.

The new Paris Opera House, not yet much more than half finished, has so far cost the snug little sum of eight million dollars. It is estimated that nearly five millions more will be required to complete it.

A Middletown, N. J., farmer has this season sold produce to the amount of $3,274,-34 from 9½ acres of land. He owns a farm of 45 acres, which has netted him $36.000.

Two daughters of Elbridge Gerry—who signed the Declaration of Independence—are still living: their residence is New Haven, Connecticut.

Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The following is Mr. Greeley's letter, accepting the Baltimore nomination, in reply to the letter of the committee appointed to notify him thereof:

NEW YORK, July 18, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Upon mature deliberation it seems fit that I should give to your letter of the 10th inst., some farther and fuller response than the hasty unpremeditated words in which I acknowledged and accepted your nomination at our meeting on the 12th inst.

That your convention saw fit to accord its highest honor to one who had been prominently and pointedly opposed to your party in the earnest and sometimes angry controversies of the last forty years is essentially note worthy. That many of you Liberal Republicans should present another candidate for President and would more rapidly have united with us in the support of Adams or Trumbull, Davis or Brown, is well known. I owe my adoption at Baltimore wholly to the fact that I had already been nominated at Cincinnati, and that a concentration of forces upon any new man had been proved impracticable.

Gratified as I am at your concurrence in the Cincinnati nomination, and certain as I am that you would not have thus concurred had you not deemed me upright and capable, I found nothing in the circumstance calculated to inflame vanity or nourish self concert. But that your Convention saw fit to reaffirm the Cincinnati platform is to me a source of the profoundest satisfaction. That body was constrained to take this step by no party necessity, real or supposed. It might have accepted the candidates of the Liberal Republicans upon grounds entirely its own, or it might have presented them as the first Whig Convention did Harrison and Taylor, without adopting any platform whatever.

That it chose to plant itself deliberately by a vote nearly unanimous, upon the fullest and clearest enunciation of principles which are at once incontestably Republican and emphatically Democratic, gives trustworthy assurance that a new and more auspicious era is dawning upon our long distracted country. Some of the best years and best efforts of my life were devoted to a struggle against chattle slavery, a struggle none the less earnest and arduous, because respect for constitutional objections constrained me to act for the most part on the defensive in resistance of the diffusion, rather than in direct efforts for the extinction of human bondage.

Throughout most of these years my vision was uncheered, my exertions rarely animated by even so much as a hope that I should live to see my country peopled by freemen alone. The affirmance by your convention of the Cincinnati platform is a most conclusive proof that not merely is slavery abolished, but that its spirit is extinct; that despite the protests of a respectable, but isolated few, there remains among us no party and no formidable interest which regrets the overthrow or desires the re-establishment of human bondage, whether in letter or in spirit. I am thereby justified in my hope and trust that the first century of American independence will not close before the grand elemental truths on which its rightfulness was based by Jefferson and the Continental Congress of '76 will no longer be regarded as glittering generalities, but will have become the universally accepted and honored foundations of our political fabric. I demand the prompt application of those principles to our existing condition.

Having done what I could for the complete emancipation of the blacks, I now insist on the full enfranchisement of all my white countrymen. Let no one say that the ban has just been removed from all but a few hundred elderly gentlemen to whom eligibility to office can be of but little consequence. My view contemplates not the hundred prescribed but the millions who are denied the right to be ruled and represented by men of their own unfettered choice. Proscription were absurd if these did not wish to elect the very men whom they are forbidden to choose.

I have a profound regard for the people of that part of New England wherein I was born, in whose common schools I was taught. I rank no people above them in intelligence, capacity and moral worth; but while they do many things well, and some admirably, there is one thing they cannot safely or wisely undertake, and that is the selection for States remote from and unlike their own, of the persons by whom these States shall be represented in Congress. If they could do this to good purpose, then Republican institutions are unfit and aristocracy the only true political system. Yet, what have we recently witnessed? Z. B. Vance, the unquestioned choice of a large majority of the present Legislature of North Carolina, a majority backed by a majority of the people who voted at its election, refused the seat in the Federal Senate to which he was chosen, and the Legislature thus constrained to choose another in his place or leave the State unrepresented for years.

The vote of New England thus deprived North Carolina of the Senator of her choice, and compelled her to send another in his stead, another who in our contest was, like Vance, a rebel, a fighting rebel, but had not served in Congress before the war as Vance had, though the latter remained faithful to the Union till after the close of his term. I protest against the disfranchisement of a State, presumptively of a number of States, on grounds so narrow and technical as this. The fact that the same Senate which refused his seat proceeded to remove his disabilities after that seat had been filled by another, only serves to place in a stronger light the indignity to North Carolina, and the arbitrary, capricious tyranny which dictated it.

I thank you, gentlemen, that my name is to be conspicuously associated with yours in a determined effort to render amnesty complete and universal in spirit as well as in letter. Even defeat in such a case would leave no sting, while triumph would rank with those victories which no blood reddens, and which evokes no tears but those of gratitude and joy.

Gentlemen, your platform which is also mine, assures me that Democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and Republicanism for another; but these terms are to mean in politics, as they have always meant in the dictionary, substantially one and the same thing, namely, equal rights, regardless of creed or clime or color. I hail this as a genuine new departure from outworn feuds and meaningless contentions in the direction of progress and reform.

Whether I shall be found worthy to bear the standard of the great Liberal movement which the American people have inaugurated is to be determined not by words, but deeds—with me, if I steadily advance; over me if I falter. Its grand array moves on to achieve for our country her glorious beneficent destiny.

I remain, gentlemen, yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. James R. Doolittle, chairman of the Convention, and Messrs. F. W. Sykes, John C. Macombe, and others, committee.

Important Correspondence Between Carl Schurz and Mr. Greeley--The Latter Denies his Civil Service Reform Views.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The following correspondence was read by Senator Schurz in his speech to-night:

ST. LOUIS, June 26th, 1872.

Dear Sir—In your letter of acceptance you promise a thorough reform of the civil service, in general terms. The question, how the problem of civil service reform presents itself to your mind is one of great interest, and I would suggest, if it be consistent with your views of propriety, that you give me such explanations as will put your intentions in this respect in a clear light.

Yours truly,

C. SCHURZ.

The following is Mr. Greeley's reply:

"NEW YORK, July 5th, 1872.

"My Dear Sir—Yours of the 26th ult., only reached me three days ago. I responded as promptly as I may. The problem of civil service reform is rendered difficult by an alliance between the executive and legislative branches of our Federal franchise government. Those members of Congress who favor the Administration habitually claim, and are accorded a virtual monopoly of the Federal offices in their respective States or districts, dictating appointments and removals as interest or caprice may suggest. The President appoints at their bidding. They legislate in subservience to his will; often in opposition to their own convictions. Unless all history is unmeaning, this confusion of executive and legislative responsibilities and functions could not fail to distemper and corrupt the body politic. I hold the eligibility of our president to re-election the main source of this corruption. A President should be above the hope of future favor or the fear of alienating powerful and ambitious partisans. He should be the official chief, not of a party, but of the Republic. He should dread nothing but the accusing voice of history and the inexorable judgment of God. He should fully realize and never forget that Congress in its own sphere is paramount and in nowise amenable to his supervision, and that the heartiest good will to his Administration is compatible with the most pointed dissent from his inculcations in the very gravest questions in finance or political economy. It is the first step that costs. Let it be settled that a President is not to be re-elected while in office, and civil service reform is no longer difficult.

He will need no organ, no subsidized defenders. He will naturally select his chief counsellors from among the ablest and wisest of his eminent fellow citizens, regardless alike of the shricks of locality and the suggestions of a selfish policy.—He will have no interest to conciliate, no chief of a powerful clan to attach to his personal fortunes. He will be compelled to appoint, as will none deny that he should appoint, men of ripe experience in business and eminent mercantile capacity to collect, keep and disburse the revenue, instead of dextrous manipulators of primary meetings and skillful traffickers in delegates tonominating conventions. He will thus transform the civil service of the country from a party machine into a business establishment. No longer an aspirant to place the President will naturally aim to meet and deserve the approbation of the entire people, but especially of the eminently wise and good. As to the machinery of boards of examiners, etc., where by the details of civil service reform are to be matured and perfected, I defer to the judgment of a Congress unperverted by the adulterous commerce in legislation and appointments which I have already exposed, and reprehended. Up to this time our experience of the doings of boards in this direction has not been encouraging, and this I am confident, is not the fault of the gentlemen who have tried to serve the public as commissioners. In so far as they may have failed, I am sure they would have wrought to better purposes. A thinker has observed that the spirit in which we work is the chief matter, and we can never achieve civil service reform until the interests which demand it, shall be more potent in our counsels than those which resist even while seeming to favor. That this consummation is not distant I fervently trust. Meantime, thanking you for your earnest and effective labor to this end,

I remain yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

The Colored Vote in North Carolina--Letter to Hon. Charles Sumner.

The following letter was received by Senator Sumner a day or two ago. It shows, as we long ago predicted, that a large number of the colored race in the State will vote the Libnral ticket at the approaching election:

WARRENTON, N. C., July 17, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—As I am one of the old abolition Republicans, I feel it my duty to write to you at this important crisis. I am proud to see and hear that you have taken the stand that you have on the battling for true Republican principles as you have done for more than thirty years ago, and I am sure if you stand firm, and make your position fully known to my race, (the colored people,) there is no chance in the world of defeating old honest Horace Greeley for the Presidency of the United States, in the ensuing election.

It is true that I was a slave, belonging or owned by John V. Cawthorne, of Warren, never went to school a day in my life, but I have read nearly every speech that you have made in the United States Senate for my race, and I think that your course should and ought to be approved and appreciated by all lovers of liberty, let them be white or black, in America, Europe or Africa, or any of the islands.

I hope that you will continue to do all that you can to secure the election of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency, which he so much deserves.

I find that there is a large number of eminent and intelligent colored men in the State at this time in favor of Mr. Greeley.

I have the honor to be your long friend

WM. CAWTHORNE.

HON. CHAS. SUMNER,

Washington, D. C.

The Raleigh *News* says that every German in that city, except two, have declar for Greeley and Brown.

Mr. Greeley and the Carpet-Baggers.

Though published before, Mr. Greeley's opinion of the carpet-bagger will bear telling again and again. Shortly after his Texas travels, Mr. Greeley spoke in New York, saying:

The thieving carpet baggers are a mean pack. They do exist there. I have seen some of them; they are fellows who crawled down south in the track of our armies, and generally at a safe distance to the rear; some of them in the sutler's wagons, and some with cotton permits in their pockets; and they ingratiated themselves with the negroes—a simple, credulous, ignorant set of men, very ready to follow any who profess to be champions of their cause, and so some of them got elected as Senators and Representatives, and some as judges, sheriffs, &c.; and there they stand right in the public eye stealing, plundering, some of them with their arms around the negro and their hands in his pockets—(laughter)—and the public looks at them and does not look at the honest men, and calls them carpet-baggers. They are pious men, too, these thieving carpet-baggers, and are greatly concerned about the salvation of the black man's soul.—"Let us pray," they say—(great laughter at Mr. Greeley's imitation of one of these saints)—but they spell pray with an e. (Renewed laughter.)—They obeyed the apostolic injunction to pray without ceasing. Fellow citizens, the time has been and still is when it was perilous to be known as a Republican, or an abolitionits in the South; but it never called a blush of shame to a man's cheek until those thieving carpet-baggers went there. They got into the Legislature. They issued bonds and formed improvements.—The improvements were not made, and the bonds went into their own pockets.—(Laughter.) But you will say, gentlemen, that we have such at the North. Yes, we have, and I know many of them—(laughter)—but it is this, that the South was without money, almost without friends, these fellows came there to rob when there was nothing to steal, or very little, taking the last shinplaster off a dead man's eyes. They were recognized not only as thieves but as enemies. Here the men who steal are at least our countrymen; so at Albany, Trenton, or Harrisburg, those who steal do not carry the money out of the State as these fellows do. The South was not merely beaten, but it was very much astonished; they have not got over the amazement of their defeat yet. What they see of us they see of these robbers, and they view the north with jaundiced eyes, representing to them disgrace, and the greatest obstacle to the ascendency of Republican principles are these fellows, and as such I denounce them. Well, friends, you justify the Ku-Kluz—justify them in what? If they should just take a hundred or two of these thieves and place them gently across rails and bear them peaceably across the Ohio, I should not justify the act, but the tears I should shed would live in a very small onion—(laughter)—that would water all my sorrow; but they do not do that.

Horace Greeley Forty Years Ago.

Letter from Mr. J. S. Redfield, on the White-headed, Lanky Boy who. Set Type for Him.

From 1831 to 1834, I was carrying on stereotyping on 216 William street, and most of the time was employing a great many compositors. It was in 1832 or '33, I think, that being at one time much in need of more compositors, I asked those in the office to let the fact be known at their respective boarding houses. Among those who applied for work in response to this call was a queer looking chap, brought in by one of the hands of the office. He was of rather more than medium height; his hair was almost white, his face quite so, and entirely beardless, and he walked with a shuffling and uncertain gait. He wore a very old white hat and fustain pantaloons which did not come down to his boots, and these completed a personality which I had never met with in a compositor, and turning to Seymour, who brought him in, I inquired if that fellow was a compositor. He replied, "He's a queer looking fellow, but they say he's a good workman." Being too much in want of help to be very particular about the personal appearance of a compositor, I gave him a case and copy, and you may judge of my surprise when I tell you that his weekly bills exceeded by from 30 to 50 per cent. those of the other compositors by his side who were on the same work. And what was equally remarkable, no matter how rapidly he picked up type with his fingers, the stream of talk that rolled off his tongue was never interrupted. He talked incessantly. When I made out his first bill I learned that his name was Horace Greeley.

In those days he was a compositor, and he was a good one. He set type rapidly and made a clean proof. When he was a young man he did his work well, and now that he is an old one, and there is a big "take" ahead to give out, I propose that we give it to him.

J. S. REDFIELD.

THE MEXICAN RAIDERS—THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION.—A letter from Brownsville, Texas, to the New York *Herald* says: The United States Commission to Texas to inquire into the depredations committed for some time past by raiders from Mexico on the citizens of this State re-assembled to-day. They will take a large amount of evidence. The liveliest interest is taken in the proceedings and much good is expected to result from the labors of the Commissioners. To-day's session developed the cause of the continued Indian depredations.

The Kickapoo Indians durng the war to avoid the Confederate conscription, and raiding through the Nueces Valley crossed the Rio Grande, and took refuge in Northern Mexico, where they were protected by the Juarez government. They were subsidized, and located in Coahuila to remain on the frontier ostensibly to keep off the wild tribes that were continually harrassing that State. The Congress of the United States in 1870 appropriated $25,000 to be used in inducing the Kickapoos to return to their reservation in Kansas. The government agents and army officers were, however, anticipated by the Mexican government, which made presents and held out inducements to the savages to remain, and were successful.—They are now Mexican citizens.

Farming and stock raising in the Nueces is unsafe, while they can commit their depredations with impunity, having a sure refuge in Mexico. The United States will be advised by the Commissioners to insist on their return, and forcibly convey them to their reservation. These Kickapoos have frequently been trailed over the border after the commission of many murders.

Terrific Explosion.—A Car Loaded with Gun-Powder Smashed.

We learn from Conductor Bevard, of the Rock Island Railroad, the particulars of a terrific powder explosion which took place about two miles east of Gallatin, Mo., on that road. The train was the Trenton accomodation, westward bound, consisting of seven freight cars and one passenger coach. The train was running at the usual rate of speed, when the axle of the second car from the engine broke, which precipitated that car, and likewise the third and fourth cars off the track. The powder was in the fourth car, and the trucks of the forward cars being jammed in a mass under it, broke through the floor of the car and penetrated the kegs of powder. The powder then commenced to escape, and coming in contact with the sparks was ignited. Owing to the friction caused by the usual crushing of the wheels against the side of the rail, the sparks were thick.

The explosion did not consist of one thundering report, but a quick succession of thundering reports. The noise lasted about thirty seconds, and in that length of time four hundred and fifty kegs of powder exploded. Streams of fire shot upward to a distance of fifty feet, swallowed by great volumes of dense smoke.

The most fortunate circumstance connected with the accident was that no one was hurt, although the upper part of the car was blown to atoms. About two minutes before the explosion occurred two brakemen walked over the car containing the powder, and at the time the powder ignited were only distant three cars. The passenger car at the rear of the train was well filled with passengers, yet none were injured.

The most remarkable incident of the explosion, however, is the fact that about two hundred and fifty kegs of powder remained intact and did not become ignited in the general 'blowing up.' The remaining kegs were blackened and so charred that one could almost push his hand through them, and how they happened to escape ignition is almost beyond human comprehension.

While the axles were yet burning under the car containing the remaining two hundred and fifty kegs, conductor Bevard and his trainsmen approache and subdued the flames.—*Loavenworth Times.*

Wonderful Escape from a Shark.

On last Monday morning a week, as the young ladies at Mr. Robert Soldens were out bathing, enjoying to the full the delightful exercise and breeze, one of the little girls who accompanied them, saw something approaching them which alarmed her, and calling the attention of the others, they discovered that it was a shark making towards them rapidly. The distance was so great that escape seemed impossible, and the terror of the position almost paralyzed them. But thoughtful of each other even in this trying hour they bravely stood together, the strong helping and urging on the weak.

Miss Mary Brewor was literally dragged ashore in a fainting condition by the efforts of Miss C. Sheldon, while Miss M. B. Shelden and Miss N. Brewer drove the little ones before them. Just as they all sprang safely on the bank the horrible monster floundered in the shoal water a short distance behind then, showing its full length—ten feet.

A fisherman out in his canoe witnessed the scene, but could give no help as the shark was between him and the shore.—He says he supposed escape impossible. To some one of them a death too fearful to think of might have come. A merciful Providence spared them; and as a warning to others who might venture in like manner, this account is given.—*Gloucester Herald.*

A Warning to Tobacco Dealers.

By the act of June 6th, 1872, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is directed to prescribe cancelling stamps for tobacco, snuff and cigars, and to furnish them free of charge to persons using the stamp to be cancelled. The Commissioner was directed to prepare regulations for their use, and he prescribed and had prepared a steel die for use in cancelling stamps on wooden or part wooden package containing tobacco. The *Journal of Commerce* says:

It is advisable just at this time, that the regulations on this point be read with care by those interested, as, after the 1st day of August, all tobacco not so stamped and cancelled, will be seized by the Government. The department officials did not issue any special circular about it, as they should have done, but trusting to early dissemination of the regulations, which were too long for any newspaper to print in full. But they ordered 1,000 dies for loaning by collectors, and although there are only four days of the month left, less than ten collectors have applied for the dies. The regulations covering these points say: These dies will be furnished to the several collectors of internal revenue, and will be loaned by them to manufacturers of tobacco upon application therefore.

A Grasshopper Storm.

The storekeeper for the Northern Pacific railroad at the second crossing of the Cheyenne river is responsible for the following remarkable story, which is a good one, whether true or not:

He has a neat house there and has taken great pains to make a garden, and had been so eminently successful that all of the officers of the road who have passed by, have complimented him in high terms upon it. But now he has no garden; it has disappeared. On the 8th inst., he writes, during a severe thunder storm, an immense cloud of grasshoppers darkened the air and settled down over his place; they covered the whole ground, and desireous of findins out the full extent of the visitation he took a carriage and drove out, finding that they extended about three miles each way from him, six miles in all. Millions of them, he writes, were hurled with violence against the house and killed, so that he "wheeled away ten barrow-loads of them."

FAMINE AND CANNIBALISM.—Many facts have been given of the late dreadful famine in Persia, but one incident is now related so intensely horrible as almost to surpass belief, although seriously mentioned in the Levant *Times*. In the Persian city of Flamatan two famishing women, aided by seven others, stole three children and ate them. They were arrested and the bones of the dead children found partially concealed in their clothes. The Grand Vizier condemned the two women to the gibbet, and their companions in guilt to death in prison. At the end of a week five of the seven wretes were found dead in the prison, after having devoured the other two.

LOCAL ITEMS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

PIC NIC.—On Wednesday of last week, the teachers and scholars of the Salem Sunday School assembled in front of the Moravian Church, for the purpose of proceeding in procession out of town, and enjoying together a day in the pure open country. The place selected for the Pic Nic, was in the grove near the residence of Mr. Harrison Reed.

The procession started at 7:30 o'clock, and consisted of some 14 conveyances, which were sufficient to carry all present. Headed by the Church Band, seated in Mr. Fogle's capacious Band-wagon, it proceeded through town. The band discoursed music suitable for the occasion.

The conveyances all arrived in safety, and deposited their occupants in the grove.

The Pic Nic grounds certainly presented a gay and lively scene that day. In the open space immediately in front of the house could be seen quite a number engaged in various games, such as "Ball," "Blind-man's-Buff," &c. Under the trees were grouped girls and boys engaged in some more quiet games, or chatting merrily together, while the excellent spring at the foot of the hill was the scene of a constant throng passing to and fro, andpartaking of its clear sparkling waters.

At about 11:30 o'clock, the signal for dinner was given, and then indeed a pleasant picture was presented. All the busy little feet that had been passing back and forth over the grounds were now resting quietly. Games and play were, for the present laid aside, and in a short space of time, scholars, teachers and friends were seated under the trees, in groups of 3 and 4, or more, each one partaking of a good, hearty meal. Through the kindness of some friends, the scholars were then furnished with a desert in the shape of a slice of water-melon each. The melons had been placed in the cool spring branch, where they remained for several hours, and were therefore excellent.

As the heat of the day increased, the more exciting games were exchanged, to a certain extent for the quieter ones, but as evening approached, all became more active again.

Nothing occurred during the day to mar the pleasure of old or young. Peace and harmony were unbroken, and if we are permitted to pass our opinion, judging from the happy and pleasant faces we met, we will most assuredly say that all enjoyed themselves very much, and passed a pleasant day.

At about 6 o'clock, the school and friends of the same returned to Salem. The weather threatened a severe storm just at that time, but all arrived home safely, without getting a "soaking," as the rain passed above town.

There were about 200 persons present, including the parents and friends of the scholars. May the Salem Sunday School enjoy many more such pleasant occasions.

A SCHOLAR.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY for August is well filled with articles of considerable merit. "Septimus Felton," by Hawthorne opens the number, followed by a poem by Towbridge, entitled "Author's Night."—"Why Semmes of the Alabama was not Tried," is an interesting historical paper. T. B. Aldrich has a "River Mouth Romance." Jas. Parton's "Jefferson Governor of Virginia," is equal to the earlier sketches in interest. The other articles are calculated to interest the student and the lover of light reading. It is a perfect magazine of general information and highly entertaining reading. Jas. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass. $4 a year.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—The number for August opens with a splendidly illustrated article on Mt. Desert, an island off the coast of Maine. It makes one wish for the invigorating sea breeze, and is a remarkably seasonable article. "Soda Water; what it is, and how it is made," follows and is as sparkling in interest as a veritable goblet of the subtile fluid itself. Porte Crayon again amuses the reader with his humorous and spirited sketches in pen and pencil, of the Mountains of Virginia. "The Republican movement in Europe" increases in interest. "On the Orontes" is an interesting Eastern sketch fully illustrated. Every article in the number is first class. Harper & Brother, Franklin Square, New York. $4 a year.

OLIVER OPTIC for August is on our table. "Bobtail" is a regular trump, and the young folks will find this number brim full of Fun and Frolic, and with the usual amount of solid and instructive reading. This Magazine is particularly adapted to the minds of the young, and continually encouraging them to "work with a will" when at work, and to "play with a will" when enjoying their recreations from study and labor. The "brain-work" department is unequalled, and the magazine should be in the hands of all the boys and girls of the land. Lee & Sheppard, Boston Mass. $2.50 a year.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—This is the oldest Eclectic Monthly in the country and its selections from the best foreign periodicals are considered the most readable, embracing, as they do, the most entertaining melange to be found, of its kind. The August number contains a fine portrait of Geo. William Curtis, the well known occupant of Harper's Easy Chair in the Monthly, and editor of Harper's Weekly. The leading article is an able critical paper on Thomas Carlyle. Other papers of value follow, and the editorial department contains the usual attractive miscellany. Published by E. R. Pelton, 108 Fulton Street New York. Terms $5 a year; two copies $9. Single copy 45 cents.

Among the numerous and excellent magazines for the current month, none are more instructive and entertaining than SCRIBNER. Its pages are profusedly illustrated in the most beautiful manner. The leading article on "Yachts and Yachting," gives the reader a fair idea of this exhilerating sport. Mr. Lossing furnishes an illustrated article on the progress of wood engraving. The article on "The Island of Corfu" contains much not previously known to the general reader. The other articles are as varied as they are interesting. Scribner & Co., 654, Broadway N. Y. $4 a year.

D. Appleton & Co., continue to favor us with their splendidly illustrated editions of Cooper's Novels. The works of J. Fenimore Cooper are so well known by the reading public that we need not give them a notice in detail. Suffice it to say that this edition is illustrated by Darley in his best style, while the letter press is clear and sharp. Specimen copies to be seen at the Book Store.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Henry Lemly, of this place, who recently graduated at West Point, has been assigned to the 3rd Regiment U. S. Cavalry, stationed in Nebraska. Lieut. Lemly has been at home for several weeks, and expects to leave for his Regiment in the latter part of September. Henry has our best wishes for a successful career.

STATE ITEMS.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of stockholders of this road convened at Greensboro on the 25th ult. W. P. Henley was called to the chair and Jas. W. Albright requested to act as Secretary.

Reports were read from the President and Treasurer, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

Col. Buford, President of the Richmond & Danville Railroad was present, and the papers were passed by which we are assured that work will be at once commenced, and the road soon completed as far as Salem.

The stockholders adjourned to meet again at Greensboro on the first Monday in September next.—*Patriot.*

The Hickory Tavern *Eagle* says: On Saturday Night, the 20th ult., a fatal affray took place at McNeill's, in Wilkes county, betwen two men named Stout and Vannoy, in which the latter received a mortal stab in the heart, dying a few minutes afterwards. Our informant states that Stout attacked Vannoy with a fence rail, and that the fatal stroke was made in self defence.

The affair took place at a political meeting, but the cause is understood not to have been political.

It is learned that Dr. J. B. Withers, of Warrenton, challenged Col. J. W. Mosby. The difficulty arose, it is supposed, from a joint political discussion. The challenge was promptly accepted, but both were arrested and held in four thousand dollars not to fight in Virginia.

By a recent decision of the Supreme Court, Andrew Jackson Jones, indicted for defrauding the Western railroad, in the matter of bonds issued by the State, will be granted a new trial.

The Riedsville *Recorder* says: In one precinct in this county twenty-five colored men voted the Conservative ticket.

Hon. Robert P. Dick will preside at the term of the U. S. Court to convene in Asheville on the third Monday of the present month, the 19th inst.

The body of an infant was recently found in a creek near Chapel Hill, and the mother there is charged with its murder.

The kitchen and an outhouse of W. W. Munday, Esq., of Catawba county, was recently destroyed by fire, the result of carelessness.

A. Judson Mason, Esq., clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan county, died in Sailsbury.

A woman in Polk county has declared a dividend of seven children in two years.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the heavy storm of Tuesday night week, the Washington monument was struck by lightning, chipping several scales of marble from the left shoulder of the statute of General Washington. The accident, however, has not disfigured the statute to any great extent, but at the same time has made an ugly gouge in the shoulder but not sufficiently large to be noticed from the sidewalk below. The monument is furnished with a lightning rod, but it does not seem to have been a sufficient protection in this case.—*Baltimore Sun.*

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.—WASHINGTON, August 2.—The Department of Agriculture to-day commenced the distribution of several superior parcels of fall wheat to all the States and Territories adapted to its growth. The distribution will be completed during the current month, thus giving ample time for sewing in all the localities where winter wheat is cultivated. A large distribution of rye will follow this distribution of fall wheat. The Department has made arrangements for an early distribution of vegetable and grass seeds to its correspondents and others in the South.

Those who take pleasure in studying the signs in the heavens should not forget that the time is near at hand for another shower of meteors. They are due on the 10th of this month, but are quite irregular, and almost as likely to appear on the 9th or 11th as the day named. The August displays are hardly ever equal to those of November, but have heretofore been much more regular in their occurrence. The constellation Perseus, which will be in the northeastern sky at 11 P. M.,—the time to commence observation—is their usual starting point.

A tube is clamped to a sewing machine table, a fan handle is made fast by a screw, and the fan is drawn towards the operator by an elastic band; through the agency of a cord the tredle in its downward movement draws up the fan, and when it rises again the elastic band lowers the fan. And so the seamstress is vigorously fanning while she sings "The Song of a Shirt."

ANOTHER INDIAN RAID IN TEXAS.—Brownsville, Texas, July 31.—Another Indian raid has occurred near Loredo, Texas. Seventeen persons are reported killed, many ranches and stores plundered, and stock driven off. The raiders were Kickapoos, from Mexico.

The Great Overflow of 1872.

From this time on, the above line will occupy a permanent place in the annals of Alabama, for the great overflow of 1872 has been the greatest mid-summer overflow ever before known in the Alabama valley.

Persons who have not visited the scene can form no idea of its approximating to correctness, for there is nothing to which it can be compared for the purpose of conveying it to the mind. The waters are now falling the full length of the rivers, and a member of the Register family, who has just returned from a trip up and lower down the lower Tombigbee, brings the following most distressing report: All the lowland crops, (and they make up the bulk of the crops along the river) are a total ruin from Jackson down. Corn and cotton, which a short time ago presented as fine a prospect as could possibly have been asked, now stretched out at every hand, as far as the eye could see, a seared and blackened mass, looking for all the world as if a fire had passed over the plantations, burning the crop to a cinder, and allowing the leaves to still hang upon the stalks.

On the Alabama and other rivers of the valley, presisely the same condition of affairs exists. He estimates that in cotton alone, the loss to Mobile will be almost incalculable—not less than one hundred thousand bales.

Many planters who considered themselves in the best of circumstances two weeks ago, are now in actual want; and worse still, are deeply in debt, having been stimulated to go in more deepley than usual by their superior crop prospects. What is to become of them one can hardly tell. It is suggested that some steps ought to be taken with a view to their relief for not a few are already suffering for the necessaries of life.

The following, taken from the Grove Hill *Democrat*, tells a terrible tale of damage on the uplands and along the creeks:

The destruction of crops and land is great beyond calculation. Corn was blown down, broke off, and terribly tangled and mangled. The hill lands have been washed unprecedentedly, and cut into gullies too deep to be plowed across. The lowlands ware inundated, and all such along branches and creeks were swept over by the furious and unparallelled tides and the growing crops of corn and cotton levelled with the earth, or buried beneath its surface by the moving sands and mud. The entire crops of many farmers were on these creek lands, and they have thus, in the short space of twenty four hours, witnessed the destruction of their unusually promising fields, and seen the rich fruits of the year's toil swept from their worthy grasp; just at the time when the most valuable portion of it—the corn crop—could be regarded as secured to them almost beyond peradventure.—*Mobile Register.*

Net weight of Hogs.

The Kentucky rule is said to be, for the first 100 pounds, deduct 25 for gross; for the second 100 pounds, deduct 12½; for the third 100 pounds, deduct 6¼; all over the third hundred is net. The net weight of a hog weighing 100 pounds gross is 75 pounds; a hog of 150 gross will net 118¾; of 250 gross, 206¼ net; and a hog, the gross weight of which is 300, will net 256¼ pounds. From the gross weight of a hog which goes over 300, only 44¾ pounds is deducted, even should the weight be 400. The rule, if correctly stated, may be of use to somebody.

MARRIED,

At East Bend, Yadkin County, N. C., on the 1st inst., by Rev. M. Baldwin, Mr. R. T. FULK to Miss MARY A. BARE, both of Stokes county.

DIED,

In Waughtown, on the 27th July, JOSEPH M., infant son of Zeno and Sarah Sink, aged 9 months and 6 days.

At his residence in Forsyth county, on the 2nd inst., ABEL C. WATKINS, aged about 72 years.

In Davidson county, on the 31st ult., of typhoid fever, Mrs. REBECCA HARMAN, widow of the late Daniel Harman, aged about 47 years.

In Davidson county, on the 27th ult., GEORGE A. HARMAN, son of the late Daniel and Rebecca Harman, of typhoid fever, in his 21st year.

At Sherman, Grayson county, Texas, on the 23rd June, JOHN C. BLACKBURN, a native of this county, aged about 36 years.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Aug, 8.

Provisions.			*Grain.*	
Bacon,	10@ 00	Chop,		2
Lard,	12@15	Bran,		1¼
Pork	8@10	Wheat,	1 25@1 30	
Beef,	5@10	Corn,	80 @ 0 00	
Veal,	6@ 8	" (old)	00@0 00	
Mutton,	6@ 8	Rye,	80@0 00	
Butter,	15@20	Oats,	40@ 00	
Flour	4 @00	Peas,	80@ 00	

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Aug. 5.

Lugs—Common, Red,	$6 00 to	$6 50
" Good working,	7 00 to	7 50
" Com'n, Bright	10 00 to	12 00
" Fine, "	12 00 to	15 00
" Extra Smokers,	20 00 to	30 00
Extra lots higher.		
Leaf—Common Red,	8 00 to	9 00
" Good	9 00 to	11 00
" Good, rich, waxy,	11 00 to	15 00
" Common Bright,	20 00 to	30 00
" Good, "	25 00 to	40 00
" Fine, "	50 00 to	75 00
" Extra fine lots,	75 00 to	100 00

New York, Aug. 5.—Cotton, 24 a 24½; Flour, 0 00 to 8 75; Corn, 58 a 60; Wheat, 1 70 a 1 75; Gold, 114 a 114½; Bonds, N. C. old, 32½ a 00, new 20 a 00.

Baltimore, Aug. 5.—Cotton 00 a 000 Flour 0 00 a 0 00; Wheat, $1 70 a $1 75; Corn white, 80 a 82, yellow, 61 a 62; Oats, 39 a 42 Bacon, 4¾ a 8; Whisky, 92 a 92½; Lard 9 a 9¼

Richmond, Aug. 5.—Wheat, $1 65 a 1 68 Corn 00 a 80; Oats 60 a 00; Flour, superfine 9 00 a 9 25.

Charlotte, July 27.—Bacon 10½ a 112 Flour, 4 00 a 4 25; Corn, 0 80 a 0 85; Oats, 50 a 55 Wheat, $ 1 10 a $1 25; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00

Fayetteville, July 25.—Bacon 8 a 9 Flour, $7 50 a $8 25; Corn $0 90 a $0 00; Oats, 50 a 60; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 13 Whisky, $2 25; Brandy, $2 50.

Petersburg, July 30.—Flour, 5 00 a 6 00; Wheat, red $1 55 a $0 00, white, $1 65 a $1 00; Corn, 90 a 00; Bacon, hog round 9¼ a 10; sWhisky, $0 00 Brandy $2 40 a $5 00.

Norfolk, July 30.—Bacon, sides, 7½ a 9; Corn 75 a 00. Flour 6½ a 8½.

Kentucky University.

ASHLAND,
The Home of Henry Clay,
AND
TRANSYLVANIA,
The Sites of the Various Colleges.

FIVE COLLEGES in operation, with **30** Professors and Instructors and **600** Students. Entire Fees need not exceed **$20** per annum, except in the Law and Commercial Colleges. Boarding from $2 to $5 per week. Students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College can defray a portion of their expenses by labor on the farm or in the shops. Sessions begin second Monday in September. For Catalogues or other information, addresss

J. B. BOWMAN, REGENT,
Aug. 8, 1872-32-4w. Lexington, Ky.

FURNITURE!

Cabinet Furniture and Chairs.

A. C. VOGLER & CO.,
SALEM, N. C.,
ON MAIN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO
J. E. MICKEY'S Establishment,

HAVE made arrangements to keep on hand a variety of NORTHERN FURNITURE. Have also constantly on hand home-made work, and make to order all kinds of FURNITURE, such as BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, LOUNGES, MATTRESSES, &c., &c., which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He also invites the attention of the public to his assortment of CHAIRS, among which are Cane Seats of every description; Cane and Stool-seat Rockers; Office Chairs; Children's Chairs. Also the best article of Home-made Split Bottoms—all cheap for Cash.

☞ Arrangements have been made to furnish to order any quality and style of Northern Furniture, at short notice.

Catalogues and Price List can be examined by calling at our establishment.

A. C. VOGLER & CO.
Salem, N. C., July 10, 1872. 27-tf.

SALEM MALE ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of Salem Male Academy will open Monday August 5th.

All who desire to attend, will please address, at their earliest convenience,

Rev. R. P. Lineback, *Principal.*
Salem, N. C. July 18, 1872.

THOS. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALEM, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.
June 16, 1871.-24-tf.

CORSETS.

Thompson's Glove Fitting 'G's
" Glove Fitting Ventillating
(The best in the market.)
Fanning's Demi, and Bray's Improved Kid Fitting Skeletons, and a number of other styles.

AT THE
NOTION & VARIETY STORE

FANS, Sandal Wood, Silk Linen, Chinese, and Large and Small Palm Leaf FANS at reduced prices. The Assortment s very attractive at the *Notion and Variety Store.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New Haven, Conn. Preperatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, U. S. Military and Naval Academies. Fall session 30th year, begings Sept 13. For Catalogue, address Gen. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE,
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Buildings contain 80 rooms. Grounds, nine acres. Pupils from 17 States. The Course is comprised in eight Schools, under twenty Professors and Officers. Location beautiful and salubrious. Terms moderate. Apply for Cirulars to R. R. PHILLIPS, Principal, or W. H. TAMS, Sec'y., Staunton, Va. 30-4w.

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Agents wanted for our Campaign goods. **Sell at Sight. Pay 100 per cent. profit.** Now is the time. Send at once for Descriptive Circulars and Price Lists of our Fine Steele Engraving of all the Candidates, Canmpaign Biografies, Charts, Photographs, Badges Pins, Flags, and everything suited to the times. Ten Dollars per day easily made. Full samples sent for $3. Address MOORE & GOODSPEED, 37 Park Row, New York. 30-4w.

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ADJUSTERS OF CLAIMS
For Insolvents and Bankrupts
110 Leonard ST., New York.

☞ References of highest character. Send for Circular. 30-4w.

$300 TO $500 per Month. Agents wanted. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.

MONEY FOR ALL. Best business ever offered agents. Address J. CROWELL, Louisville, Ky.

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., *Fine Art Publishers,* Portland, Maine.

U. S. PIANO Co., N. Y. Price $290
No Agents. Circulars Free.

Reject all Violent Purgatives. They ruin the tone of the bowels and weaken the digestion. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT is used by rational people as a means of relieving all derangements of the stomach, liver and intestines, because it removes obstructions without pain and imparts vigor to the organs which it purifies and regulates. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30-4w.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BIXG'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure.—It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. August 1st, 1872.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Mattie Coleman, Miss Lucy Flinn.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

E. M. Adams, Ephram Hood, Joseph Holder, Jorden Huff, J. W. Martin, N. Martin, 2, R. D. May, J. H. Miller, T. F. Rogers, 2, Z. S. Stafford, John Shields, A. G. Whicker.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Plantation for Sale.

A Plantation, within three miles of Salem, with Dwelling and Stable thereon; Meadows, Orchard, &c., for sale.
Aug. 8, 1872. Enquire at this Office.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF GOOD HORSES FOR SALE.
Aug. 8, 1872. Enquire at this Office.

BUY YOUR
SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK
AT BLUM'S.

UNABRIDGED.

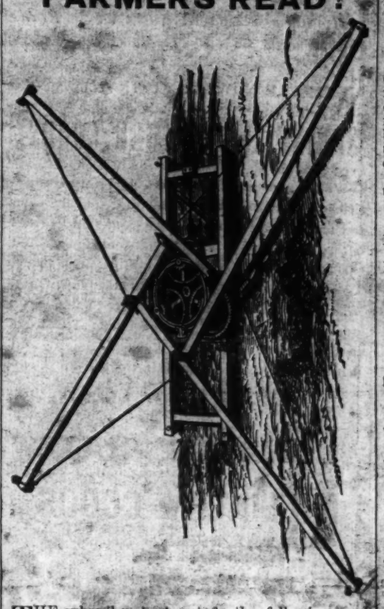
SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.

Mental Photograph Albums,
A few more at the BOOK STORE.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C.

FARMERS READ!



THE subscriber is Agent for the following excellent Agricultural Implements:

PELTON'S TRIPPLE GEAR, IRON HORSE POWER AND CLEANER, the best now in use.—Just what the farmer wants.

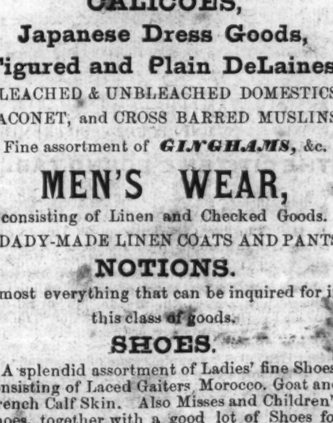
THE COMBINED THRESHER, COUNTER-BALANCE SEPERATOR AND CLEANER, with self oiler and self regulating blast. It is the cheapest, most durable and efficient implement of its class in the market.

The latest improved MOWERS and REAPERS, and considered the best in America. They have been tested, and will cut more grass, and do the work better than any other machine now in use.

THE PHIFER SKELETON WHEEL-GANG PLOW AND CULTIVATOR, for Corn, Cotton and Potatoes, or any Root crop planted in rows. As now manufactured, it is acknowledged to be unsurpassed by any implement of its class.

☞ Farmers will do well to inquire for these machines. They are manufactured by the Eureka Agricultural Works, Trenton, New Jersey.

A. V. D. LEIGH, *Agent,*
Cool Spring Farm, one mile from Salem, N. C.
P. O. Address, Salem, N. C.
June 13th, 1872.-24-3m.



GOODS
AT
WOMMACK & CO'S.

THE subscribers most respectfully announce that they have received a new and varied stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of the public generally.

The Goods have been selected with great care and are offered at bargains to all who may favor them with a call.

Their stock consists of a fine assortment of

CALICOES,
Japanese Dress Goods,
Figured and Plain DeLaines,
BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED DOMESTICS,
JACONET, and CROSS BARRED MUSLINS,
A Fine assortment of ***GINGHAMS,*** &c.

MEN'S WEAR,

consisting of Linen and Checked Goods.
RDADY-MADE LINEN COATS AND PANTS

NOTIONS.

almost everything that can be inquired for in this class of goods.

SHOES.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Shoes, consisting of Laced Gaiters Morocco. Goat and French Calf Skin. Also Misses and Children's Shoes, together with a good lot of Shoes for Men's wear.

HATS and CAPS,
of the latest styles and in great variety.

DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE-STUFFS,
warranted pure.
WINDOW GLASS, cut to any size desired.

HARDWARE.

a speciality,—consisting of Knoblocks, Padlocks, Hinges, Axes, Saws, Chissels, Screws, Planes, Bits, &c.

TINWARE in great variety.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Spices, Rice, &c., &c.

We keep constantly on hand Plows, Plow Points, Land Sides, and a variety of other agricultural implements.

A large stock of Iron, consisting of Skelp Iron, Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.

The subscribers feel grateful to their friends throughout the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust that by strict attention to business and by keeping only the best articles in every line, they will merit a continuance of the public favor.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.
June, 1872.

ADVANCE
MOWER AND REAPER.

Manufactured by the Belvidere Manufacturing Co., Belvidere, N. J. Has the gearing, (or cog-wheels), all in the centre of frame, completely enclosed in an iron case so as to *exclude all grit, dirt, &c.* It contains many new and valuable features, which do not exist in others. Works well on smooth or stony land, and is not liable to get out of order. Persons wishing to buy Mowing Machines this summer, would do well to examine **The Advance** before purchasing elsewhere.

A liberal commission to Agents. Send for Illustrated pamphlets containing full particulars to

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General Agent for North Carolina, Friedberg, Forsyth county, N. C. 14-tf.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
WINSTON, N. C

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Guests can reach Salem in a few minutes walk.

☞ An excellent Table with well Ventilated Rooms.

April 18, 1872.-16-6m.

NOW
is the time to order a
THRESHING MACHINE
OR A
REAPER & MOWER
FOR THE COMING SEASON.

I am AGENT for the sale of the

SWEEP-STAKE'S
THRESHING MACHINE,

mounted on wheels or without, **Railway and Lever Horse Powers, Buck Eye Reaper and Mowers,** combined or separate. All sorts of PLOUGHS, HARROWS, DRILLS, ROLLERS, CIDER-MILLS, CORN, COB AND BARK MILLS, FODDER AND HAY CUTTING BOXES, FARMERS CAULDRONS, and many other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also

Anchor Bolting Cloths.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., April 25. 17-3m.

Always on

A FULL LINE of Ladies' Lace and Linen Collars and Cuffs, Dress Trimmings, Sewing Silks, Skirt Braid, Butrons, Handkerchiefs, Napkins, Towels, Lace Tidies, Slipper Patterns, Shell and Jet Jewelry, Ldies' Underwear, Bustles, Switches and Plaits, Counterpanes, Soaps and Perfumery, in endless variety at the

NOTION AND VARIETY STORE,
17-tf. near Salem Female Academy.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Dr. A. T. Zevely, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make prompt payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. And all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

T. R. PURNELL,
L. V. BLUM, } Executors.
Salem N. C., June 6th, 1872. 23-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

PRESERVING JARS CHEAP
at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE,
at the BOOK STORE

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING duly qualified as Executor of the last Will of Miss Lucinda Bagge, deceased, all persons having claims against her estate, are notified to present them to me for payment, on or before the 12th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to her estate, are urgently requested to make payment.

THOS. J. WILSON,
Winston, N. C., June 12th, 1872. *Executor.*
25-6w.

Miss Alcott's Works.

LITTLE WOMEN,
LITTLE MEN,
OLD FASHIONED GIRL,
HOSPITAL SKETCHES,
at the BOOK STORE.

Dick's English Classics.

The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents.
Byron	50 "
Scott	25 "
Goldsmith	50 "
Burns	25 "
Milton	25 "
Cowper	25 "
Wordsworth	25 "
Moore	25 "

At the BOOK STORE.

The People's Press,

(TWENTIETH YEAR.)
A Political and Family Newspaper,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,
Puyable in Advance.

In politics the PRESS is Conservative and will advocate a conciliatory course.—The NEWS department will always be full. AGRICULTURE, the MECHANIC ARTS, the MARKETS, &c., will receive due attention. Carefully selected MISCELLANEOUS READING will always appear in its proper place.—In short, we will spare no pains to make the PEOPLE'S PRESS one of the most welcome visitors to the family circle.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 7, 1872.

GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gent's Kid, Silk, and Cotton GLOVES, to which we invite special attention Go to the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE

Poetry.

BONNETS.

Of all the charms dear woman wears,
Of all her womanly traps and snares,
For real effect there's naught that compares
With a truly pretty bonnet;
For when or wherever you chance to meet
One that is perfectly modest and neat,
You may depend 'tis a proof complete
That the head has more in than on it.

No matter whether she's pretty or not,
How much or how little money she's got,
Whether she lives in a mansion, or cot,
'Tis a fact, depend upon it,
The woman to make a man happy through life,
To make a model mother and wife,
Is one who, scorning this milliner strife,
Wears a plain tasteful bonnet.

Now, a bonnet of genuine beauty and grace,
Worn on the head in its proper place,
Shadowing faintly the wearer's face,
"Is a thing for a song or a sonnet;"
But one of those gay and gaudy things,
Made up of rainbows and butterfly wings,
A mixture of flowers, ribbons and strings,
Is dreadful, depend upon it.

A vulgar mass of "fuss and feather,"
A little of everything thrown together.
As if by touch of windy weather,
A wretched conglomeration—
A sort of cup to catch the hair,
Leaving the head to "go it bare,"
A striking example of "nothing to wear,"
Is this bonnet abomination.

It makes a woman look brazen and bold;
Assists her in *catching* nothing but cold,
It is bad on the young, absurd on the old,
And deforms what it ought to deck;
For look at her face, no bonnet is there,
See at the side it hangs by a hair—
View it behind, and you will declare
That creature has broken her neck.

No matter where you may chance to be,
No matter how many women you see,
A promiscuous crowd or a certain she,
You may fully depend upon it,
That a gem of the very rarest kind,
A thing most difficult to find,
A pet for which we long have pined,
Is a perfect "love of a bonnet."

Humorous.

DIDN'T LIKE MUTTON.—A good story is told of the recent excellent performance of Handel's "Mesiah" at the Broadway Baptist church. A farmer took his wife to hear the grand music so splendidly rendered on that occasion, and, after listening with apparent enjoyment, the pair became suddenly interested in one of the grand choruses—"We all, like sheep, have gone astray."

First, a sharp soprano voice exclaimed, "We all, like sheep—"

Next a deep bass voice uttered in the most earnest tones—"We all, like sheep—"

Then, all the singers at once asserted—"We all, like sheep—"

"Darn'd if I do!" exclaimed old rusticus to his partner. "I like beef and bacon, but I can't bear sheep-meat!"

There was an audible titter in that vicinity, but the splendid music attracted attention from the pair, and they quietly slipped out.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A popular railroad conductor residing in Battleboro, Vermont, being absent from duty several days during the late heated term, accounted for his non-appearance by saying he had had a sunstroke. Much sympathy was accordingly expressed for his misfortune, but commiseration was speedily turned to congratulations when it was learned that the stroke was in the form of a nice pair of twin boys.

A Paris correspondent relates a story which my be taken as an illustration of sublime impudence. He states that a gentleman walking with his little boy on the banks of the river, the child slipped over the bank into the water, and would certainly have been drowned but for the courage of a man who was fishing, who jumped in and saved the boy. The father thanked him cordially, but asked him if he would add to the obligation, as he was already wet through, by swimming for the boy's cap.

Theodore Hook became very intemperate in his latter years, and endeavored to conceal the habit as far as possible when in company. Hence he appropriated a favorite corner by the refectory door of the Athenæum Club of which he was a member. From this snuggery he gave his orders to the waiters, who had long learnt the import of his hieroglyphical language. The calls were repeated for toast and water or lemonade. But the formre meant brandy, and the latter was the synoneme for gin.

The following is the German rendition of the "Last Rose:"

'Tis der last rose of soomair
Left plooming alone by himself;
All his early companions
Had vanished and all gone away.
No figer of hish kintred,
No rose butt vas nigh,
To reflect back her plushes
Or giff one sigh for another sigh—
[py tam!

A countryman going to market with a load of pork, was met by a young girl who very genteely made him low courtesy, when he exclaimed "What! do you make a courtesy to dead hogs?" "No, sir,' answered the girl, "to a live one."

A poor wight married a shrew, who led him a piteous life. She fell ill, the doctor was called in, and the anxious, affectionate husband inquired of him how his dear spouse was? Galen shook his head and told him to prepare for the worst.—'What' said he, 'is she likely to get over it?'

A prudent Kentucky father, with a marriageable daughter, found it impossible to keep the beaus from the house, so he furnished her with a music box which plays "Home, Sweet Home" at 10 o'clock p. m., precisely. The beaus are all gone, and the house closed up in five minutes after.

A couple were recently married in Terre Haute, Indiana, after a fourteen years' courtship, during which they had each written and received two love letters per week, or a total of two thousand nine hundred and twelve.

Matrimony Versus Single Blessedness.—Young husband: Formerly, when men would stare at you like that, you would drop your eyes, and appear to be annoyed by it. But now."

Young wife: But now I can stare back for if they go too far in their admiration, why I have a husband to defend me. I should so like to have him fight for me; it would be so romantic.

In a French court recently, as a witness was about to give in his testimony, an advocate remarked, "I wish to remark to the court that this witness is entitled to entire confidence, as he has not had time to consult his lawyer."

Two suitors of a lady's hand in Kansas city, not being able to settle the case by arbitration, repaired to a grave-yard, just after daylight on the fourth, and pommelled each other after the rules of the London prize ring. The lady herself was present, and drove away with the one whom the referee declared the winning man.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.,

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING one of the largest stocks of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ever brought to this market.

We buy our goods for cash and defy competition. Persons visiting this market are invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere—feeling satisfied that we can please both in quality and price. An examination is all we ask to satisfy any one.

Persons coming from a distance will find a large and convenient Wagon Yard, with sheds and stables at our stores both in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

April 18, 1872.–16-6m.

BONNETS, HATS AND MILLINERY GOODS

FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

MRS. J. G. DOUTHIT hereby announces to her friends and customers, and the public generally, that she has just received a new supply of Goods for the Spring trade, among which are

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,
NEW STYLE SPRING HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
LACES AND EDGINGS,
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEF
HOSIERY AND CORSETS,

and a variety of other articles in her line of business, which she intends shall be sold by being offered at such prices as cannot fail to please. Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

☞ **At the Stand one door above V. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.** ☜

Salem, N. C. March 28, 1872.–13tf.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure

Horse and Cattle Powders.

A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Lettering and Sign Painting

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED by **JOHN A. VOGLER.**

Salem, N. C., Aug. 4, 1871.

Musical Instruments

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin

BOWS and HAIR

For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of

Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

W. B. GLENN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims

3–1y.

ECLECTIC GALLERY

OF

Fine Steel Engravings

FOR THE

PORTFOLIO, SCRAP-BOOK, FRAMING, or for PURPOSES OF ILLUSTRATION.

Nearly 300 Different Subjects.

COMPRISING

HISTORIANS, POETS, ARTISTS, WARRIORS, EMPERORS, KINGS, STATESMEN, HISTORIC AND IDEAL PICTURES, Etc.. Etc.

THESE Engravings have appeared in the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE during the past 25 years. The subjects have been selected with great care on both sides of the Atlantic. They are printed on different sized paper, either small size, 7 by 10, or quarto size, 10 by 12.

PRICE: Small size, 10c.; quarto size, 15c. A specimen of each size and Catalogue sent on receipt of 25c.; and, on receipt of $1, five of each size will be sent. CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

E. R. PELTON, PUBLISHER,
31–3t 108, Fulton St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED.—FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER WEEK. EASY. UNPRECEDENTED PREMIUMS, GRATIS! WITH

THE CITIZEN & ROUND TABLE,

(Established 1863.)

A magnificent PAIR OF CHROMOS, "THE DEPARTURE" and "RETURN" of THE LIFEBOAT, size 31½ by 17½, from the Oil Paintings of Thos. Brooks, London, drawn under the immediate superintendence of, and printed in colors by Messrs. Armstrong & Co., of Boston, are the largest, most interesting subjects, and the best work of any Premium Chromos. They are worth, at the lowest estimate, TWENTY DOLLARS. The same subjects on steel, printed in black only, are selling rapidly at Fifteen Dollars. Send $3 and secure a pair of these matchless CHROMOS. Sample copies of paper and rates to agents free.

THE CITIZEN AND ROUND TABLE,
No. 32 BEEKMAN ST., (P. O. Box 6764) New York.

THOS. R. PURNELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

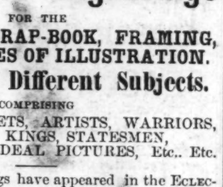
SALEM, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.

June 16, 1871.–24-tf.

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.



PLAIN AND FANCY

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

NEATYL EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,

at the BOOKSTORE

SEWING MACHINES.

A BEAUTIFUL AND PERFECT BUTTON-HOLE.

WONDERFUL!

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN

BUTTON-HOLE OVER-SEAMING AND COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

A MARVEL OF COMPLETENESS.

Besides doing all OTHER KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING it makes a beautiful and perfect Button-hole of any size on all fabrics, from the FINEST SWISS to the HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH much stronger, neater and more beautiful than by hand.—

Call and examine this

Complete Sewing Machine.

The Company also manufacture and sell the Plain American, (without the Button-hole parts.) A beautiful light running Machine, doing all the work except overseaming and making button-holes.

Examine these Remarkable Machines

AT

J. E. MICKEY'S,

SALEM, N. C.

AGENTS wanted in every County in the United States, to sell the *First and only Button-hole and Sewing Machine combined*, that has made its advent in this or any other country. Address AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE and SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 1318 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

To the Ladies!

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY,

Having just returned from the North, where she has laid in one of the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF

Millinery Goods

AND

NOTIONS,

ever brought to this market.

Having given her personal supervision to the selection, she can assure her customers that she has the

LATEST STYLES

AND

FASHIONS,

and at figures that cannot be undersold.

DRY GOODS.

We are now receiving a large assortment of

Spring and Summer

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

HATS AND SHOES.

We have on hand one of the very largest assortment of HATS and SHOES, of all sizes and qualities, to which we invite especial attention.

Ready-Made Clothing

A splendid line of READY-MADE CLOTHING on hand.

Hardware and Queensware.

Our stock of Hardware and Queensware embraces everything in that line, together with a large stock of IRON of all kinds.

Groceries, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries, Drugs, Oils, &c.

Tinware and Stoves.

TINWARE by Wholesale and Retail.

STOVES.—A full assortment of Stoves constantly on hand.

Guttering and Tin Roofing.

Guttering, Roofing, Repairing, and all kinds of work in Tin and Sheet Iron done by us.

We keep at all times FLOUR and MEAL of our own make, on hand.

We pay CASH for WAEAT, and exchange Goods for all kinds of Produce.

J. E. MICKEY.
Salem, N. C.

WAGONS.

Two-Horse Wagons always on hand.
April 25th, 1872. 17–tf.

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,

cheap editions at the **BOOK STORE.**

1872. SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT! 1872.

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE JUST NOW RECEIVING AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS

COMPRISING A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries

Drugs, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Wooden Ware,

Iron, Steel, Nails. All the latest novelties in

DRESS GOODS, Gent's and Ladies' *SHOES*, and *FANCY GOODS*

FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK!

Orders prompty attended to, and articles selected with care.

NO TROUBLE SPARED TO PLEASE CUSTOMERS.

Nearly all classes of Goods are higher than usual, but to benefit our present custom, and to extend the area of our trade, we have put our marks **at extremely short profits.**

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock for wholesale purchases, especially in the

LINES OF

Syrups, Sugars, Coffees, Bacon, Sheetings and *FRIES' GOODS.*

All persons are particularly requested to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 15, 1872.

JUST RECEIVED

At Blickenderfer's

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,

Salem, N. C.,

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

OF

FANCY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

These goods have been carefully selected to suit this market, embracing many new articles. Thankful for past patronage, the public are respectfully invited to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. 17–tf

DOLLY VARDEN

HOSIERY.

LADIES' GENT'S & CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.—A complete line of these goods always on hand at 17-tf THE NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

PARASOLS.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF PARASOLS AT THE NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.

Howe's, Grover and Baker's, Wheeler & Wilson's, and Singer's Sewing Machine Needles, of all sizes always on hand at the

NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

☞ Sent by mail if desired.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

MORAVIAN MALE ACADEMY.

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 16th, 1872, a new School for boys and young men, the "MORAVIAN MALE ACADEMY," will open at Salem, N. C. This Moravian Church Institution is principally designed for the education of the sons of members of the Moravian Church, but the sons of other persons, not members, desirous of availing themselves of the advantages it offers, will be admitted. The institution will be conducted on the same principles which have obtained for the Moravian Schools the reputation they enjoy for thorough instruction and careful moral training. A gentleman of large experience in teaching, the Rev. R. P. LINEBACK, late of Friedberg, N. C., has been appointed Principal.

The year is divided into two sessions of 5 months each. Scholars will be received at any time, but none *under 8 years* of age can be admitted. Board in private families can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For terms and further particulars apply to the Principal, Rev. R. P. LINEBACK, Salem, N. C.

E. A. DESCHWEINITZ,
President, Provincial Elder's Conference of the Southern District of the Moravian Church.

Salem N. C., April 11, 1872.–15-3m.

Fancy Goods AND Stationery

we have in great variety, such as

A NEW LOT OF

We would call the attention of our friends and customers to the following elegant presentation books:

HUDSON RIVER LEGENDS.
WORLD AT HOME.
PEARLS FROM BRITISH POETS
FOR-GET-ME-NOT,
KEEPSAKE OF FRIENDSHIP.
MEMORY'S GIFT.
RED LINE TENNYSON,
RED LINE LONGFELLOW,
ALBUMS, &c., &c., &c.

At the BOOK STORE.

The Poulterer's Friend'

WILL prevent and cure Chicken Cholera, and prevent Gapes in young Chickens, &c.

HOG POWDERS.

A preventive and cure for Hog Cholera, and profitable in fattening Hogs.

Horse and Cattle Powders

At Vogler's Supply Store.

Salem, Aug. 4, 1871.

Wood's Object Lessons

IN BOTANY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF DRESS GOODS!

NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED!

SUCH AS

Cretonnnes, Percales,
Japanese Poplins in Plaids and Stripes,
Japanese Glase Poplins,
Chene Poplin, Silk Mixed Poplins,
Striped Grenadines,
Striped Mohairs
DOLLY VARDEN *Crepe de Voyage.*
Embroidered Tissues, &c.
White Alpaca, **French HERNANI,** silk & wool.
Pure Black Mohair, alike on both sides.
Llama Lace Poluts. at J. L. FULKERSON.S.

The Latest Recipe for Rosy Cheeks

IS to wear our thick soled Steel Shank WALKING SHOES, which are of very superior quality and nea style.

J. L. FULKERSON.

EVERY WEEK BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!

:0:

JUST RECEIVED a lot of **PATENT SPRING BED BOTTOMS,** suitable for any size bed, and at prices so cheap that any person can have an easy resting place.

J. L. FULKERSON,
Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872–4-tf. Sole Agent for Forsyth County.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT.

THE FINEST IN THE MARKET, manufactured and branded expressly for, and warranted by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872.–4-tf.

VARNISHES AND JAPAN.

No. 1 Furniture Varnish, (quick drying.) No. 1 Coach Varnish. No. 1 White Damar Varnish, for Zinc Paint, &c.

DRYING JAPAN,

dryer for Paints, &c., together with PAINTS IN OIL and DRY, at low prices, with

Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872.–4-tf. J. L. FULKERSON

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists and Gen. Ag'ts, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce st., N.Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects. They are not a vile **Fancy Drink,** made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits** and **Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and of all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They Invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed or sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other **WORMS,** lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

Old prejudices are dying out. New facts are killing them. The idea that invalids, weakened by disease, can be relieved by prostrating them with destructive drugs, is no longer entertained except by monomaniacs. Ever since the introduction of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, it has been obvious that their regulating and invigorating properties are all-sufficient for the cure of chronic indigestion, rheumatism, constipation, diarrhœa, nervous affections and malarious fevers, and they are now the standard remedy for these complaints in every section of the Union.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and 31 Commerce st., N.Y.

ZE VELY'S

DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand

J. H. ZEVELY

Jan. 14, 1870

GOOD NEWS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Warfield's Cold Water Soap

is good in *Soft, Hard, Salt or Warm Water.* Saves much labor and fuel.

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP is a valuable and desirable article. Clothes washed in it are protected against contagious.

For sale by J. L. FULKERSON

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

If you wish a superior article of

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,

Call on

J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE **Best Radiant Oil!**

112 fire test. We keep only the best.

Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 O'CLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.

Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

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THE FAMOUS GERMAN STUDENTS' LAMPS, together with other improved styles. Also FIXTURES, a good assortment, for sale by

J. L. FULKERSON.

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Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
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Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by, H. H.

May 19, 1871.

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TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
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INITIAL PAPER,–Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
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and many other articles in our line.

L. V. & R. T. BLUM.

March 31, 1871.

A NEW STOCK

OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, JET & TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and an assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for Birthday Presents, just received

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1871.

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Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
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